

OPTIMIZE ECONOMY

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An economic model based
on the potential of science

The New Economics – The Optimized Eco

Introduction

Human activity can be called by various terms: economic etc. This is a secondary issue, essentially limited to semantics. That, as intelligent beings, we are not condemned solely to a spontaneous free market process (and do so with increasing success), but we can (and do so with increasing success) create a different, strictly economic creation (understood as a process which does not work out well for us as humanity, but it is a natural attribute of humans, which is our cognitive function). However, it is better to call humans *Homo sapiens* instead of *Homo economicus*. It is the widespread development of education and investment, as well as fully intentional and planned actions that have brought economic development and prosperity to humanity. They have done so through a spontaneous free market process, without detracting anything from the intelligent being who acts consciously, is ultimately conscious of the extent than spontaneous processes, because intentionality.

development, can increasingly harm these processes (increasingly condemned to an almost fully technologised and created world) but above all have to, correct himself.

As we know very well, spontaneous processes do not like that man, thanks to his intentional nature, is increasingly replacing the spontaneous mechanism, and this is an irreversible process. The free market necessarily have less and less free market in the free market (as we see today) and more and more technologised creation. Rather than annihilate, but will most likely become a marginal phenomenon. The fact that economic processes are highly complex and that it is impossible for humans to replicate, does not mean that we can replace it to its duplication by, for example, artificial intelligence. 'With sufficiently highly developed intelligence, we are able to do much better from the point of view of our utility than the source of the utility.' Thanks to air transport, we are able to travel great distances. The aeroplane by the aeroplane – the result of human cognitive abilities. The aeroplane's components responsible for the lifting force is the result of the work with which birds have been equipped, the human intelligence. The utility value (covering great distances in a relatively short time). The complexity of economic processes, despite their simplicity, from the producer to the consumer, is largely due, among other things, to supply chains. This is because the production of goods is highly dependent on the cooperation of numerous actors specialised in a very narrow range of products even within a single industry. 'The production of an aeroplane or a car, is often dispersed over a large geographical area, creating major logistical challenges, also for the economy. The point is that this does not have to be the case in the future. The manufacturing capacity of individual economic players, thanks to automation, will significantly reduce the supply chain and logistical nuisances. It should even be stated that the more complex the organisation, the less complex the organisational and logistical challenges.'

of the complexity and emergent nature of its processes. This is just one example of how previously considered un- thanks to the progress of science and human cognitive ability and generality, one can conclude that these regularities apply everywhere. The prerequisite for this is, of course, that not profit, but optimum use thanks to intellectual potential, is placed at the centre. If we look around carefully, we can see that most things, from us – general living conditions e.g. housing (buildings instead of cultivation), the settlement of high latitudes, complex modern technology, computing, artificial intelligence and countless other aspects of our civilisation. Along the way, we inevitably create new things, fully aware of them, often surpassing in complexity those that preceded them. An example of this is the aforementioned artificial intelligence and machine learning, are a mystery to its creators themselves!

Extrapolating the above examples to economic issues, this is not a question of 'if' but 'when'. Keeping all things in proportion and harnessing the economy (including globally) through our cognitive abilities it is clear that this is not some qualitative exception. It is a quantitative feature which will simply require more time in proportion to the complexity of the feature of the structure of the human psyche is scepticism about the capabilities of the human mind, which often surprises us with our knowledge of it. Man's historical and eternal desire to rise above is a classic example of utopia through the ages, best illustrated by the Tower of Babel. Contrary to various opinions based on the selfish gene and the fact that as a very complex structure is also capable of altruistic behaviour, not only at the individual level, but also at the herd level, moreover, that social behaviours are the tax system or the awareness of time and space, less abstract attitudes that have no counterparts in the natural world makes it possible to understand that the world is a very complex and systemic, altruistic behaviours are capable of producing a global order. Without the use of cognitive abilities, the economic process would be impossible.

economics of human behaviour in general), in the context would essentially be a zero-sum equation. We can see this deprived of our level of development and only retaining improve their own well-being since the beginning of their evolve in a functional sense as fast as humans, the exception. Therefore, we need an approach that is more focused on potential of our cognitive abilities, rather than focusing solutions. The economy and economics cannot be an end leading to the goal, which should be the development of broadest sense. Nothing is better suited to achieving this broad engagement of science.

A key principle to understand about the economy is that spontaneous phenomenon, it is not compatible with human derived from nature, as a general rule, his behavior and statistical terms, stand in complete contrast to the rest of is not guided by instincts, but takes intentional, i.e. unsp the consequences of such functioning are fundamental! This significant, if not the most significant, cognitive error within market paradigm.

This principle reads: The natural asymmetric nature of human contrast to the linear nature of economic assumptions (perhaps these assumptions), including the free market, necessitate economic processes in a coordinated manner (using technology highly developed cognitive functions of man), in order to characterises classical economics (unpredictability of the free market).

Capitalist, feudal or socialist/communist concepts are all their own way, and as such are emanations of the culture. All these concepts, although strongly antagonised with each are first and foremost ends in themselves, focused on the economy, which is the good produced, instead of using a

strategy. Therefore, a more fundamental change is needed in the production of goods and their distribution. What is needed is a change in the way we produce these goods, focusing on the benefits of civilisation.

Man, as a rational being, possessing in nature the greatest potential for the well-being of his species, i.e. intelligence, both individually and collectively, the development of civilisation without the use of intermediate resources. If we focus more exclusively on the distribution of goods, we will all lose out. By failing to make optimal use of intelligence in the strategy of producing these goods – analysing their quality and the resources necessary for their production – we are failing ourselves as a community.

If we do not have a proper strategy, we become hostage to the process of degradation, the waste of precious natural resources or the loss of jobs because we have to produce and sell more and more in order to maintain employment. In the long run, this is a road to nowhere. The overriding value should be the development of civilisation, not profit, because this is simply rational and most profitable for everyone in the long term. If we put the matter this way, it can be seen that all the values mentioned are closer to each other than to a position that is far from the good for the sake of the good and interest of all.

Economies focusing on the mere production of goods, the sale of which is for sale, will necessarily not be committed to their easy availability for the purpose and interests.

As living beings and 'consumers' of oxygen, we are not in a communist or feudal state. For humans, the most important value is the availability of enough of it for everyone and, fortunately, none of the alternatives need to involve themselves in its distribution. This state of affairs can exist peacefully. We do not have to pay to consume it as we do with so many other goods. Nor is it forbidden to breathe fully under ideological constraints or the virtue of servitude to a feudal who has usurped ownership. Of course, air is an example of a good available in unlimited quantities.

nature, but on the other hand it symbolises true, unconditional signpost for us in which direction we can and should go. For our entire species, it is not worthwhile to move towards it. It is in the interest of each of us as well as the community as a whole – in a coordinated, most efficient and optimal way.
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Chapter 1 – The Optimized Economy as a

1.1 Three levels of the economy

The economy, due to the fundamental role material goods play in human life, is socially, is a key element of human civilisation.

The most important link in the economy is not the proper ones that, for historical reasons and human nature, evoke most attention on themselves, but the broader strategy of the economy. Meanwhile, the economy over the course of history has been the associated numerous, ideologised disputes over economic property (versus state property) and economics as such, often becoming an end in itself, and sometimes even an end in itself, which should be the well-being of the human species.

It is an appropriate, i.e. optimized and thus effective strategy to develop intellectual potential, or more precisely on broadly understood economic activities, new technologies and investments in these aspects. In this sector in this respect, also in the context of creating new economic account rationality, social needs, availability of natural resources

finally, the very quality of produced goods, that should be achieved in achieving prosperity and civilisational success. It is at this point (see the graphic below) that the greatest opportunities are found.

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Graphic 1 – Three levels/stages of the economy

State involvement in such processes is important not only for technical and financial capacity, but also because of institutional, social and cultural factors. However, it is important that such projects are carried out at the national, regional level and by private actors, as well as through cooperation. More important than the forms of cooperation in the implementation is the development of an appropriate culture in society and sustainable economic symbiosis of economy and science, not focused solely on profit, but maximising the effectiveness in achieving the overall goal.

1.2 Examples of the use of science in the economy

The science-based economy is not an abstract project, but a concrete reality. South Korea, where a great leap in technology and civilisation has been achieved, is a number of innovative projects, implemented in the country. The use of science in this case themselves can be debated, in principle, but the country is taking the right direction.

Another very tangible and symptomatic example of the transfer of scientific processes to the economy, permanently changing the economic structure, is the

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living of societies and every individual, was the Manhattan Project. The enormous impact on the reality after the Second World War has been felt for many decades. Despite its partly destructive nature, it also led to a leap in civil nuclear power and the energy sector as a whole, which is the entire economy that is difficult to overestimate.

This example makes it perfectly clear that the economy is a dynamic process of civilisational development, using market systems

that man possesses which is necessary for this. Market man is not free of perceiving and, above all, realising undertakings with no other than objective reasons and its natural limitations – including the limitations on the basis of a simple algorithm of the law of supply and demand. The model has a rather limited scope and the environment in which it operates. It can be applied to projects on such a large scale, but also to projects that are handled on a daily basis.

The Apollo Programme, responsible for the landing of man on the moon, for example, which resulted in the creation or modernisation of technologies subsequently used in various industries.

The graphic below illustrates the advantage of economic freedom in the classic model, which is geared solely towards a quick rate of return.

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Graphic 2 – Comparison of two investment models

1.3 Public sector involvement

Certainly, in constructing a science-based model, there is a tension between the fundamental issue of responsibility for the good of society and economic freedom of the private sector, while maintaining the rights of private parties and social control over these processes in the spirit of the human rights of the individual and society. There is also a need for solutions to successively increase the involvement of science in the economy, many times greater than is currently the case, as well as multidisciplinary approaches in this regard.

Public and private property operate in a dichotomy, compared to the human nature, which needs different characteristics at a higher behavioural level, where there is a balance between heroic and pragmatic behaviour worth bearing in mind that in an increasingly complex world we need a new character beyond the classical models.

In addition to the competitive element, the collaborative element is essential when the synthesis of all types of activities ultimately results in a new character.

synergy.

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Contrary to intuition, in addition to strictly humanistic and tangible and practical justification. In the long term, it becomes in is a system of interconnected vessels with a tendency to technologies and scientific achievements, spread globally and standards.

It should be borne in mind that economic freedom is a voluntary implementation of creative and scientific processes, giving. On the other hand, processes initiated by the public sector guarantee increased competitiveness in achieving not only by forcing an increase in the standards and quality of the into civilisational development in its entire spectrum, and and well-being of the entire, human population.

Chapter 2 – Market mechanisms and human

2.1 Free market versus intentional action

An inherent, essential and natural part of the economy is which goods are exchanged through voluntary transactions. There is also no doubt that this essentially simple algorithm demand has played a great role in the history of mankind development of civilisation. The free market brings with creativity, stimulation for entrepreneurship and many more what people make it.

Like most natural mechanisms, it is burdened with a high. Its reactivity, especially in an environment of human behaviour this simple algorithm, paradoxically makes its natural or. In order to realise the gravity of the implications of the economy the rest of reality, even though he is an integral part of it with the rest of the natural world and the phenomena or

with particular reference to their fundamental division in nature. Human intentional action is the key to understanding the market, and it is this that will overturn all the assumptions and theoretical models of conventional economics.

Intentionality, which is characterised by a high degree of order and predictability, apart from human behaviour, is essentially a physical phenomenon of nature. Ignoring this phenomenon of nature, if only from a

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mathematical point of view, necessarily has to be fraught with danger and is a prime cause of subsequent misunderstandings. It can even lead to many cognitive errors, among others, in fields dealing with human behaviour. The issues described here should not be combined and confused with those which in nature balances ordered states. Economic processes are local phenomena, characterised by very unrepresentative behaviour, and are not subject to a general account of the law of entropy, as well as the laws of thermodynamics.

Human behaviour based on intentional action is basically different from natural systems, which are characterised by spontaneity and lack of predictability. Furthermore, there are many downplayed but fundamental differences between human behaviour from the animal world, although certain comparisons with it.

Somewhat simplistically, the animal world functions through a more or less complex but reasonably predictable algorithmic process, a conglomeration of many complex elements: logical thinking, emotions, thinking, complex emotions and intentional actions, characterised by a high coefficient of unpredictability.

These are factors that are so radically different from the characteristics and consequences, they go far beyond strict comparison. They mark far more strongly than one might think, right down to the smallest details. This is why humans evolve so quickly in their behaviour.

The domain of the economy is no exception. Unlike the natural law, but also operates in an environment of legislated law, natural world and the behaviour of herd species.

This is important information, and tells us a lot about human nature from the rest of nature to such an extent that it has produced a legal system. This does not apply only to law, but to all human activities. So complex that natural mechanisms were no longer sufficient. A new framework for his species, encompassing his functioning social and economic mechanisms, including the free market, were able to function under the law.

Since in the domain of law, the natural must have recognized its limitations, it is reasonable to argue that in the field of economic activity, the human environment, characterised by intentional behaviour, the law of supply and demand can become a negative tool in the long run. Therefore, it must operate on the basis of legislated law, with its reactive characteristics.

Consequently, the obvious conclusion should be that market mechanisms themselves with a degree of complexity in time and space, cannot accommodate the high degree of complexity of the environment.

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In an increasingly complex yet globalised world, it is becoming a network of interconnected vessels, interacting ever more strongly with the closed environment that is our planet. It could be argued that the system itself, as it naturally exhausts its diversity of ownership and resources, loses areas of market expansion. It also loses competitiveness. In addition to this, certain self-destructive processes can be identified, such as commercial objectives that have nothing to do with meeting human needs, on the political class to delegitimise various aspects of our society, on people's health or environmental protection just to create artificial growth. Although pathological, this is at the same time a natural

principle of acting along the line of least resistance and the resulting structure, it resembles autoimmune diseases.

This phenomenon is further reinforced by the natural process over decades and even generations, of the expansion of capital entities, up to the size of today's corporate giants. It is not intended to serve competitiveness now paradoxically controlled by the market. Another paradox is that what, thanks to the free market, had to be corrected with the help of, antitrust interventionism.

In spite of antitrust action, the market manifests a natural tendency to form players and, in some industries, even cartels. With the help of prohibitions can be created, but human creativity will be another. These phenomena, in the human environment, are acting intentionally and consciously, and therefore acting to their advantage over the simple and reactive algorithm of the market. These processes settle not so much at the economic, social or elementary level – at the level of physical layouts/systems of mathematics.

The graphic below illustrates the difference between even human-specific action.

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Graphic 3 – Comparison of two layouts

In a very similar way, intentional human action shapes the economy and the ubiquitous paradigm of financial profit. Centuries ago, when the role of science and its impact on the economy was severely limited, it was not as important as it is today. As the economy began to grow rapidly. Over time, its impact became significant.

2.2 The dissonance between classical economics and modern economics

As in many systems in which the goals of different elements

coincide, it has become apparent that, paradoxically, the way of the economy's central imperative of financial profit in the manufacturing industries. Thus, a turning point was reached where the economy gradually ceased to play its role as the main engine of civilisation's competitor.

Since then, it is science that has become synonymous with obtaining human well-being in the broadest sense and the pursuit of absolute benefits on a macro scale, i.e. so universal as to transcend the individual – new technologies, medicines, vaccines,

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etc. Economics, on the other hand, has come to be primarily concerned with i.e. mainly profits estimated in the relationship of a person to other entities – measured primarily by the criteria of financial profit. Economic processes obviously continue to support the scientific development of civilisation, as long as they do not interfere with financial profit. This is why a paradigm shift by replacing the scientific one is so crucial.

Financial economics is a good example of how an economic mechanism starts to split internally into different factions, creating contradictions and damaging processes. Not only socially, but also the criticism of financial economics, which has emancipated itself to an extent that it has become a new branch of the economy, cannot produce any goods itself. It gives the impression of being a parasite on which it parasitizes.

However, along with the criticism, there is no in-depth re-examination of the classical economic model, exploiting its inertial nature. The criticism of the ethical attitudes of other people or the people's attitude towards the very nature of the model. In part, this is probably characterised by people treating the status quo with sufficient respect. Mechanisms operating long enough in the human environment

becoming immune not only to their contestation but even to their own. Similar processes form throughout an economy heavily based on a system that begins to function autonomously, subject to spontaneous order, always beneficial to man. What was supposed to be a solution to his trap and begins to be unfettered freedom for the system, leading to phenomena that often accompany it.

Generated, socially harmful phenomena in free market economies require for state governments. In order to eliminate or offset their effects, they implement various regulations, which in turn conflict with the system, creating a negative feedback loop from which there is no good way out. Any compromises in this area tend to become only ad hoc solutions between one element and the other – the free market and the state – incompatible processes. The first element is a spontaneous order, the second is characterised by a high degree of orderliness. The incompatibility, and often the dissimilarity of the objectives, manifest itself in a lack of cooperation, but in a mutual competition. Solutions that focus on the systemic use of scientific potential contribute to the successive levelling out of the described disharmony, replacing these phenomena with their own. Scientific potential, by virtue of its universal nature, can

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The scientific element will make it possible to free oneself from the processes operating in a strongly inertial environment. It is not about all processes, but about the elementary agency of human activity in the broadest sense, supported by stability, a rational degree of freedom.

Chapter 3 – Synthesis of economic and social systems

3.1 Historical stages of welfare creation

Since prehistoric times, man has engaged in various activities aimed at general well-being. In different eras, different activities have

activities, ranging from a hunter-gatherer society through
flourished with the development of civilisation, to modern
widespread industrialisation. What they have in common
management of natural resources.

Each of these eras has left its mark on human civilisation
extent. Some activities have been replaced by others, and
this day.

If we analyse today's times and look at human activity, its
priorities set to improve our well-being, etc., we can see
paradigms of commercial activity. We can therefore conclude
merchant culture, being more or less aware of this fact.

On the one hand, we are aware of the power of science, and
mercantile solutions, as we have mainly been shaped by

Another common feature of the activities mentioned is that
that they are being replaced by those of greater complexity.

We conclude that they do not represent universal solutions
intellect, representing a certain level at a certain time, just

Just as at the time of the transition between the feudal system
hard for many people to realise that there could be any better

its hierarchical structure, so today we fall into an analogous
recognising one or another current model as non-alternative

of prosperity and civilisational development.

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Meanwhile, we are dealing with the opposite process, in which
role. They are the source giving rise to different eras, social
most significantly, technological ones.

From historical examples, we can observe quite close corresponding
processes: educational, exploratory or related to the exchange
cultural circles and faster civilisational development. It was
geographical discoveries at the end of the 15th century that

impulse and a milestone towards the Renaissance and the science, and then the Age of Enlightenment.

It is very difficult to imagine the social, philosophical, political, and, above all, mental changes in the Age of Enlightenment on the development of Europe. Furthermore, it is above all this relationship that the idea of liberalism, free-market capitalism emerged. This cause-and-effect relationship is incomparable correlation between free market capitalism and the Industrial Revolution. While the link between free market capitalism and the Industrial Revolution is a significant and necessary condition for the emergence of the fundamental intellectual change that had previously taken place in the Western world as a whole.

The free market of the 18th and 19th centuries therefore was a natural consequence of earlier processes.

Various forms of capitalism arose much earlier, as early as the Middle Ages and even in ancient times. However, they did not record their development in the nineteenth century for various reasons, but above all the technological level, which, thanks to the development of the Industrial Revolution, reached its peak a hundred years later in the form of the Industrial Revolution. Therefore, the main cause and source of development in the Industrial Revolution should not be sought in such methods for creating wealth should not be sought in such methods but in man's natural creative abilities and the creation of new methods for their possible use. Of course, models may differ in their effectiveness and potential, but as a general rule, the source of progress remains the same: nature has endowed us through evolution.

Merchant culture was so firmly entrenched in human consciousness that the systems of the 20th century – capitalism and socialism/communism – differences, were strongly influenced by it, basing their development on it without much reflection on the exploitation of natural resources. The overall strategy of their production in the context of the Industrial Revolution. In the case of communist states, the role of merchant/trader was replaced by the role of the state.

central authorities.

As a species, however, we tend to overestimate the status of our era, which is often mischaracterised throughout history as the end state, or the final stage of development.

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The reason for this is probably a lack of sufficient cognitive distance from one's own era. Although, when viewed from a statistical point of view, the belief in the uniqueness of one's own era and the universality of its elements within it is unlikely and very naïve.

Of course, new solutions are not always the right ones. Economic systems like communism or fascism best demonstrate this. However, they have faded from its face quite quickly. Fascism, as a caricature of the state, and communism, as a caricature of community, social solidarity and constructive competition, were already in their beginnings as phenomena of suspicion and distrust. They brutally combating all expressions of freedom, became the enemies of the free market.

3.2 The key role of intellectual capacity

The only element, distinguished by universal characteristics, is the human intellect. It is the human cognitive function that has made us what we are. Nothing else has been able to replace so far, and certainly not in the long run, supply and demand. Lessons from history should be learned: the free market is our natural choice as a means of achieving our goals, especially in the modern world. The classical economy are increasingly starting to fail and the free market is becoming more and more important. Naturally, pathological economic mechanisms have an impact on the free market: each of us: the use of cheaper components for products at the expense of safety, the planned mass ageing of products by most manufacturers, the mass production of unhealthy, highly processed food. These examples are common phenomena in the market. These are not extreme cases, but they are. There are many examples of pathological behaviour in the market, but which the free market alone cannot prevent. In a free market, where several powerful players in the market, who should be regulated, other, will in reality be more inclined towards tacit cooperation.

This is because these players are human beings – conscious of their own behaviourism – who make calculations. They may change their mind at a certain point onwards, it will be more comfortable for them to stay in the market, and that an assurance action is more beneficial, as opposed to risky competition and the uncertainty that it entails. The entry of new players into the market in such a situation is a matter of considerations than in practice. Examples are sometimes found in the IT industry, among others, which until recently were insignificant. It is forgotten that the IT domain is a relatively young industry, and that a few, which only confirms the general trend towards monopolization.

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Large economic players exploiting their position and power pose a threat to freedom and democracy more broadly.

One can be critical of this state of affairs, or one can look at it as an immanent and natural feature of the market, occurring as a necessary step to achieve a superior goal through the path of least resistance. It is possible to defend and explain such processes in terms of even social benefits, associated with the labour market. It is a defence of the irrational status quo while ignoring the alternatives. It is always the case that major changes bring side effects, and if we cannot stop the inevitable processes, led by the robotization of industries. It would even be detrimental to do so. On the other hand, the advance, which will happen anyway, is all the more irrational. Such phenomena on a broader scale result in the economy moving backwards in the context of civilisation. The point is that if a comparison is made between a model in which an entrepreneur has a commitment to scientific potential in the development of new technology, and investment geared towards a quick rate of return, it will be clear that the former investment model will be more favourable to the development of the entity will also become an important factor. The price of the

result, but the bonus of using scientific solutions will bring but also civilisational benefits compared to the classical model. The values derived from such a model, also on a wider social scale, are greater for all than in the traditional model, the more the domains simultaneously. The scientific factor is many times more advanced and satisfying solutions and overall well-being than the traditional model, which aims almost exclusively at financial gain. The economic model supported by scientific achievements will prove to be more beneficial even to wealthy individuals, and its existence on a macro scale will surpass that achieved by the engineering by the large market players.

It is not difficult to imagine many examples of this type, such as a cure for a hitherto incurable disease, the general level of comfortable life, or the production of healthy food and a science-supported model, will be incomparably more important than the fortunes gained with which goods can be acquired, but only in the short term. The quick rate of return and the culture associated with the business decisions taken, although short-sighted, may be a hindrance to business ventures. Much, therefore, depends on the success of comprehensive systemic solutions, statutory legal regulation of social issues, while activation, motivation and support measures are at different levels.

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Multidimensional cooperation at the international level, involving all political actors, is also desirable.

There is a need for serious public sector participation in the scientific and logistical base, as well as from the many complex economic industries. Finally, a lot of information, organisational and cultural change is needed to exploit scientific potential and the many social factors. When creating an adequate research base, particular care

factors. In addition to various financial aspects such as activity or taxation of large economic entities, attractive quality and faster career development of scientific personnel. The activity of the public sector, in cooperation with private, is an important factor in the form of competitiveness in relation to the production of goods and services in the context of their own commercial ones. Over time, science-based projects will, in fact, compensate for the investment costs associated with the research inherent in processes at an early stage of their development. With the right organisation and synergies between the various sectors, these ventures will be able to positively address the challenges of development at an increasingly rapid pace.

In very many cases, it is not so much the specific amount of research methodology used. It is very important to make optimum use of the reproductive one, at man's disposal, and to replace quality by quantity, the reason that is the greatest attribute of our species, not content with ourselves, which should oblige humanity all the more strongly. Such a model will better benefit both the individual and the community life. This is supported by the rationality implicit in the efficiency and stability implicit in the more structured nature of this model. The graphic below indicatively shows how, over the centuries, the cognitive functions, in addition to strictly economic activities, have shaped the development of civilisation over the last millennium.

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Graphic 4 – Impact of economy and science on the development of civilisation
3.3 Cognitive errors in assessing the status quo

The production of added value in economic processes gives rise to a situation where the powerful human capabilities that can be used in these processes, which are not being given good enough conditions, are being overlooked. An economy based on maximising this potential and applying it to the development of civilisation over the last millennium.

an entirely new quality.

One of the problems standing in the way of seeing these Man's lifespan is so relatively short that he does not notice time. At least not to the extent they deserve, misjudging universal, as if they were linear.

Usually, human attention is attracted to single elements. If locally beneficial, they are unlikely to provide the impetus for synthesis. On the contrary, they will reinforce habits and alternatives to them.

One can compare this situation to the problem associated with Earth. No one pays any attention to such a fact, especially which we operate. Nonetheless, we are aware of how

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important it is as a factor that makes our existence possible in a situation with two straight lines and a minimum angle between them of interest.

This state of affairs will produce a false sense of consistency between theory and practice. However, this is only until the consequences of this to make themselves strongly felt. An analogous situation exists in the illusions associated with classical economic processes. In the process of inconsistencies can be quite a long process.

Meanwhile, the processes regarding the capabilities of the economy are at a rapid pace, but are progressing exponentially, increasing the gap. The vast majority of the negative processes that emerged in the current order of things and, contrary to popular opinion, it turns out that the economy was never really the achievement of general well-being, but the financial profit of a specific entity, preferably with the goal of achieving general prosperity was and still is necessarily of a limited nature. Although, in such cases, a large percentage of the population is aware of this, and, through the power of habit and suggestion, go through

sooner or later, a logical fact must reach people's conscious (the goal set) and the attainment of a goal of the best possible shorter the fewer intermediate elements there are on it. This universal principle also applies to all economic processes the entire process of material goods/products. In the classical element is burdened with an overriding objective in the process not be strictly correlated with the optimal achievement of the goal in conflict with it.

Ideally, there should be no intermediate elements at all,

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Graphic 5 – Process with and without intermediate elements
The more and more tools – economic actors – man has at his disposal, the more naturally attributed to the free market become more and more. and even a few decades ago, it was possible to overlook the fact that the free market is immutable, it operates in a permanent process of gaining an ever-increasing advantage over this mechanism. The crux of the issue, then, lies not in the free market as such, but in that this mechanism is increasingly unable to live up to its purpose. In the abacus in the computer age, the problem lies not in the lack of functionality and efficiency.

Interventionism, on the other hand, has acquired a bad reputation rather than an intentional human action which, depending on the context, is a negative phenomenon or simply neutral. And as such, it does not constitute a concrete mechanism or system.

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3.4 Conclusions and objectives to be pursued

As conscious beings with a sense of responsibility for our actions, we are largely, or even mostly, condemned to intentional action. In a wide range of optimized and effectively functioning processes,

the economic domain. Not only those directly derived from scientific and technological advances, such as artificial intelligence, but also solutions of an interdisciplinary nature, not only for the benefit of economic actors, complementing each other and cooperating in their management.

Due to the nature of such a model, it is impossible to specify a law to be based. It will certainly not be a specific mechanism/algorithm, a law, an elaborated whole set of legal, social, sociological, or the creative nature of man, constantly subject to adjustments in response to the human environment over time.

Negative motivation schemes are quite ineffective. This is illustrated by examples from ancient and modern history using slave systems. Repressive and reproductive activity are also less effective than creative activity. They have a strong correlation with an anthropological factor, the cognitive functions to which we owe our evolutionary success in general. In this field, human beings are particularly and naturally motivated by positive motivational factors. Reinforcement with additional motivation for the use of these activities, especially among intellectual and creative individuals, will contribute all the more to greater achievements, the emergence of new technologies and a more efficient use of resources. Many ideas that mankind had previously rejected as unreasonable prejudices or habits, were put into practice after a while, not by force, but by goodwill. This is how we approached, among other things, the education of women, including women's education or, finally, a system of government. As a consequence, these proved not only viable, but indispensable. It is no different today, when we are increasingly condemning the state to leaving things to their own devices, if only in the context of the environment. The natural resources we possess are not part of a theoretical model, their quantity is defined by specific numbers.

Their depletion will sooner or later force us to take specific measures. The operators decide to use other resources, cheaper to obtain.

profitable in the long term from the point of view of the environment and humans themselves.

The economy and its closely related quality and lifestyle individual, but on society as a whole. The consequences, a myriad of social phenomena. One of these is the consequence. Market mechanisms often have

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disastrous and irreversible effects on many of these aspects. The one that generate is most often left to the intervention of the authorities. It is common to trivialise and shallow these issues, shifting the burden to the next generation. Social problems induce difficulties with the evaluation of consequences caused by the spontaneous nature of climate change. The more we deal with economic mechanisms of an increasingly complex economic model, the more it is impossible to predict and control. A strange paradox therefore occurs. In a world dominated by the market, every turn, no account is taken of the calculation of gain or loss. The pursuit of such an economic criterion. This is often argued on the basis of efficiency, which only confirms the lack of justification for the belief in the efficiency of the classical model.

Such a belief, as in most cases, stems from a psychological attachment to the status quo. This is one of the classic examples of the lack of rationality.

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Already today, free market processes alone cannot handle the possibilities is shrinking drastically. To all this must be added the influence of various countries and the disturbing phenomena associated with authoritarian states to implement grand projects not only in the scientific domain, which do not in any way take into account the environment. As a result, human decision-making with an element of s

free market processes as spontaneous and become the main model, there will also be a place for the free market as a complement to the future mainstream model. It is no less important that the free market become dominant in the most crucial and strategic sectors of social life.

We need to realise that many of the problems we create through our individual and conscious action, are so highly complex that, in order to solve them, a free market one, is not enough, but it is precisely our intelligence and capacity of complexity, which will be able to meet such challenges. The sooner we initiate these necessary processes, the sooner we will see the form of a more efficient material and immaterial development for the benefit of all mankind.

Sylwester Fiet

March 2023

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Annex to the Optimized Economy

Entries from social networks: Facebook and Platform X (Twitter). The Natural Asymmetric of Human Action, which is in contrast to the current assumptions, including the free market, enforces the need to coordinate processes in a coordinated manner in order to reduce the

classical economics.

Sylwester Fiet

* * *

Manufacturers deliberately age their products. The over example of this. With modification, it would be a great p Over 100 years ago, a light bulb was produced that still s (at 2024) in the Livermore fire station in California, US. Would you like to have such good products? Unfortunately A manufacturer will not make as much money on a reliable Nevertheless, the myth of the free market holds good. W although it will be patently absurd, if it persists long enough perception as something tried and natural.

This was also the case with communism and, even before Its time to change it!

Sylwester Fiet

* * *

Continuous Economic Growth is largely enforced by the products. The lack of durability of material goods is often producers who, in their pursuit of short-term profit, abar accusation against producers, but rather an indication of

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This is a classic example of form over substance, where t use them as well as possible and for as long as possible. 7 resources and has a negative impact on the environment costs that are deferred, and fosters a preference for quick and long-term benefits.

The above example shows that irrationally set rules, as w original intention and the goal achieved, inevitably lead Ignoring this situation is partly due to human nature, wh relationships while having difficulty seeing them in a mo

It is time that, in an era of rapid technological development, gave way to a rational strategy based on the potential of
Sylwester Fiet

* * *

Economic Growth is largely enforced by the lack of durable goods. It also contributes to the waste of natural resources and the environment. Man, unlike other species, is by nature a being who actively seeks out initiatives that, in most cases, organise his activities and his development. As a rational being, yet clearly cut off from nature, he is condemned to be constantly active in shaping his environment. Despite the mistakes made in the development of civilisation, progress, can and should primarily rely on reality created by spontaneous mechanisms. Reality shows that sooner or later he is forced to abandon such solutions in favour of those he has found. It applies to all areas of life, and the area of the economy is no exception. It is time for a change and to apply a strategy based on the potential of
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